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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1959

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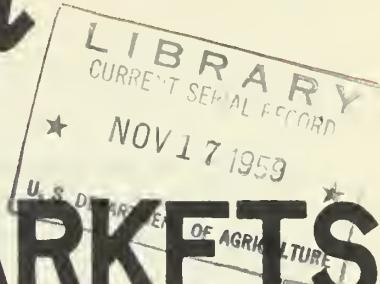
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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LATE NEWS

The United Kingdom has liberalized imports of canned and cooked frozen poultry from the dollar area.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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GREEK TOBACCO
CROP SMALLER

Tobacco production in Greece this year is now estimated at about 167 million pounds--down 10 percent from the 1958 harvest of 186 million. Acreage was down 8 percent.

The quality of the 1959 crop is reported to vary considerably by localities. Early tobacco planted in the plains areas was hurt by rains during early growth. On the other hand, early tobacco planted on slopes and hill-sides was benefited by weather conditions and its quality seems very satisfactory.

BELGIAN CONGO'S TOBACCO
IMPORTS DROP THIS YEAR

Belgian Congo's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first half of 1959 totaled only 2.0 million pounds--less than half those for January-June 1958. The United States supplied only 25 percent of the January-June 1959 imports, compared with 63 percent for the first 6 months a year earlier. The largest supplier this year was Italy, with 0.6 million pounds. Most of the remainder, aside from U.S. leaf, was purchased in Greece and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgian Congo 1/, imports,
by country of origin, January-June 1957-59

Country of origin	January-June	January-June	January-June
	1957	1958	1959
	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>
United States.....	731	2,771	506
Italy.....	1,059	787	629
India.....	256	358	--
Greece.....	249	206	281
Turkey.....	2/	120	--
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	2,309	56	461
Union of South Africa.....	26	26	--
Others.....	324	109	145
Total.....	4,954	4,433	2,022

1/ Includes Ruanda-Urundi. 2/ If any, included in others.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER
SHARPLY ABOVE YEAR EARLIER

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco for September 1959, at 93.7 million pounds, were 59.4 percent above September 1958.

Exports of flue-cured increased 30 million pounds, up 56.7 percent, while Maryland and dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee were each greater by about 1.5 million pounds. Burley exports dropped 300,000 pounds, and cigar filler showed a decrease of 62.3 percent to 23,000 pounds. For the period January-September 1959, exports totaled 308.7 million pounds--an increase of 4.6 percent over the same 1958 period.

The value of September 1959 exports--70.3 million dollars--increased 54.5 percent. The 9-month total value was \$227.2 million or--up 6.2 percent over the comparable 1958 period.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports, by types and export weight September and January-September 1958 and 1959, with percent change

Type	September		Percent change	January- September		Percent change
	1958	1959		1958	1959	
	pounds	pounds		pounds	pounds	
Flue-cured.....	52,387	82,107	+56.7	234,473	242,853	+3.6
Burley.....	2,909	2,627	-9.7	20,882	22,422	+7.4
Dk.-fired Ky.-Tenn.....	849	2,545	+199.8	15,021	12,190	-18.8
Va. fire-cured 1/.....	78	337	+332.1	3,834	3,609	-5.9
Maryland.....	1,202	2,661	+121.4	7,718	10,531	+36.4
Green River.....	7	46	+557.1	976	749	-23.3
One Sucker.....	172	154	-10.5	613	1,879	+206.5
Black Fat, etc.....	349	606	+73.6	3,496	3,518	+.6
Cigar wrapper.....	425	378	-11.1	4,022	3,507	-12.8
Cigar binder.....	74	509	+587.8	1,483	2,691	+81.5
Cigar filler.....	61	23	-62.3	194	953	+391.2
Other.....	254	1,661	+553.9	2,407	3,795	+57.7
Total.....	58,767	93,654	+59.4	295,119	308,697	+4.6
	Mil.	Mil.		Mil.	Mil.	
	dol.	dol.	Percent	dol.	dol.	Percent
Declared value.....	45.5	70.3	+54.5	214.0	227.2	+6.2

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Exports of U.S. tobacco products were valued at \$11.6 million for September 1959, up 63.4 percent from September of last year. The 9-month value of exports increased 16.5 percent to \$74.0 million. Cigars and cheroots, at 2.6 million pieces for September, showed the largest relative monthly and period increase. Cigarette exports, at 15.3 billion pieces for January-September 1959, were 14 percent larger than for the corresponding period of last year.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, September and January-September 1958 and 1959, with percentage change

Products and value	September		Percent change	Jan.-Sept.		Percent change
	1958	1959		1958	1959	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	511	2,618	+412.3	6,952	14,142	+103.4
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,532	2,253	+47.1	13,433	15,308	+14.0
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	48	69	+43.8	895	735	-17.9
Smoking tobacco in pkgs (1,000 pounds).....	42	65	+54.8	497	504	+1.4
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	518	1,871	+261.2	5,700	7,322	+28.5
Total declared value (million dollars).....	7.1	11.6	+63.4	63.5	74.0	+16.5

Bureau of the Census.

BELGIUM ACTS TO PREVENT
UNDUE PRICE INCREASES

A decree effective October 10 provides that Belgian importers and producers of certain agricultural and other commodities must request approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs at least 21 days in advance if they wish to increase their selling prices.

The agricultural commodities on the list are flour, bread, biscuits and macaroni products, margarine, refined table oil, coffee, chicory, cocoa and chocolate, canned evaporated and condensed milk, canned vegetables, canned meats, sugar, jams, beer, vinegar, yeast, prepared soups, hides and skins, and yarns of cotton, wool, flax, and jute.

The Ministry will approve or disapprove the requests to increase prices on the basis of information submitted by the applicants justifying the desired increases. The decree does not put price ceilings on the listed products. However, it will probably tend to prevent normal price fluctuations. Reasons for the decree are not yet clear. One objective may be a desire to prevent wage increases, since many of the listed commodities are used in establishing the country's retail price index.

U. S. HOPS GAIN
FAVOR IN IRELAND

Because of their special value in making certain kinds of beer, hops from the United States have become increasingly popular in Irish breweries. This is especially true for hops used in making beer for export to Asia and Africa, where the demand is for a stronger beer than the Irish normally drink. Further expansion in export outlets for such beer should increase the Irish brewery demand for U. S. hops.

Since no hops are grown in Ireland, local breweries depend entirely on imports. Imports in 1959-60 are expected to total at least 1,900 long tons (38,000 cwt.), of which the United States should supply 30 to 35 percent.

The United Kingdom is traditionally the main supplier. However, imports from the United States in the first 6 months (January-June) of 1959 showed almost a threefold increase over the same period in 1958.

HOPS: Ireland, supply and distribution
1958-59 and 1959-60

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	Long tons	Long tons
September 1 stocks.....	500	600
Imports.....	2,000	1,900
Total supply.....	2,500	2,500
Consumption.....	1,900	2,000
August 31, stocks.....	600	500
Total distribution.....	2,500	2,500

1/ Estimated

HOPS: Ireland, imports 1956-58 and January-June 1958 and 1959

Origin	1956	1957	1958	January-June	
				1958	1959
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom.....	25,332	31,664	27,252	13,626	16,161
United States.....	6,857	6,221	7,517	1,617	4,136
Others.....	1/2,593	1/2,055	115	20	1
Total.....	34,782	39,940	34,884	15,263	20,298

1/ Mainly from New Zealand.

SOUTH AFRICAN
HOPS CROP UP

The Union of South Africa's 1960 hops crop is expected to total about 300,000 pounds, compared with a revised estimate of 252,279 pounds in 1959. Picking lasts about 5 weeks in February-March. A mechanical picker was installed recently, and a second may be acquired soon. These will reduce labor needs by about two-thirds.

The average yield is about 1,090 pounds per acre but extended irrigation may increase this to 1,500 pounds. Attempt is being made to produce enough hops through use of imported European varieties to make imports unnecessary.

Nearly all South African beer is drunk within the country. Production in 1959 is estimated at 18.4 million imperial gallons, compared with 19 million in 1955. From .57 to .67 pounds of hops are required to produce 1 imperial barrel (36 imperial gallons) of beer, depending upon the type of beer.

Beer production and consumption have been declining in the Union of South Africa in recent years because of high excise taxes. The beer tax was increased in March 1959 to 5s. 3d. (75 cents) per imperial gallon for lager beer, and to 3s. (42 cents) for weaker beers. Breweries are urging tax reduction to permit increased consumption by the native Africans.

With a 1960 hops crop of 300,000 pounds, import requirements next year will probably total around 200,000 pounds. The United States, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium are usually the Union's main suppliers. The Union normally exports small quantities to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HOPS: Union of South Africa, supply and distribution, 1957-58 and 1959-60

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	Pounds	Pounds
Stocks, April 1.....	---	23,780
Production.....	252,279	300,000
Imports.....	224,700	200,000
Total supply.....	476,979	523,000
Exports.....	53,200	60,000
Consumption.....	399,999	413,780
Stocks March 31.....	23,780	50,000
Total distribution.....	476,979	523,780

1/ Estimated.

WEST GERMANY AND AUSTRALIA SIGN GRAIN AGREEMENT

Under a new trade agreement recently concluded between West Germany and Australia, the german import quota for Australian coarse grains is raised from 150,000 to 250,000 metric tons annually.

In addition, Germany will admit 150,000 metric tons of Australian soft wheat with a high protein content. This wheat will be classed as filler wheat. The agreement is also reported to give Australia an opportunity to export to Germany better and harder qualities of wheat if and when they become available.

U.S.S.R. TO BUY INDONESIAN RUBBER

Indonesia will export 20,000 metric tons of rubber to the Soviet Union in 1960 under a trade agreement signed in Moscow recently. This is the same amount agreed to for 1959. Originally, the 1959 quota was set for 14,000 tons, but by mutual agreement was increased to 20,000 tons.

The Soviets had requested a longterm contract, but Indonesia could not agree because the availability of adequate supplies over a long period could not be assured. The U.S.S.R. ranked seventh among importers of Indonesian rubber in 1958, taking 17,278 tons. Total 1958 rubber exports from Indonesia were 599,990 tons.

CUBA ISSUES FLOUR IMPORT CONTROL ORDER

A Cuban Government order of October 27, 1959 requires importers of hard spring wheat flour to buy an equal amount of locally milled flour. The measure, effective retroactively to flour released from customs 10 days prior to October 27, prohibits registration of flour import contracts and issuance of customs permits unless there are tie-in purchases.

Importers must show they have bought locally-milled flour in the required quantity within 30 days after issuance of a customs removal permit. Otherwise, they can not continue to import hard spring wheat flour.

Cuba is a member of the International Wheat Agreement, and of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Its 1959-60 IWA quota is 239,000 metric tons, wheat equivalent.

The new order further implements Cuba's decision to encourage expansion of its milling industry. Previous measures include the suspension on September 23, 1959, for a 30-day period of all imports of hard spring wheat except special types not milled locally.

Cuba must import all its wheat milled locally. Expansion in its milling industry during the past 3 years has resulted in a marked reduction in flour imports and an increase in imports of wheat. Import requirements for 1959 were estimated early in the year at 215,000 metric tons wheat equivalent (130,000 tons of wheat and 72,000 tons of flour). Virtually all of the wheat comes from the United States. This country supplies over 75 percent of the flour imports and Canada the balance.

GUATEMALA BANS IMPORTS OF SOFT WHEAT AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

A Guatemalan decree effective October 15 prohibits imports of soft wheat and flour made from soft wheat. Indications are that the decree was prompted by demands of local producers for greater protection against imports of soft wheat and complaints of flour millers that flour imports were not being limited to qualities specifically permitted by law.

The new law requires the National Flour Development Committee to register all customs declarations of flour imports (including first patents of hard spring wheat as well as flour from soft wheat) and enforce reshipment to country of origin, at importers' cost, any flour which is not accompanied by a certificate of grade and quality issued by authorities in the country of origin.

Soft wheat is the only kind that can be grown in Guatemala. Because of a requirement that local flour mills purchase home-grown wheat at \$6.00 per Spanish quintal (101.43 pounds), the country has become self-sufficient in that type of wheat. However, substantial quantities of imported hard wheats are needed for blending purposes. These come entirely from the United States and Canada. As far as is known, the October 15 prohibition does not apply to small imports of special types of soft wheat flour used for certain kinds of cakes, biscuits, crackers, and food pastes.

The policy of the Guatemalan Government in recent years has been to develop the country's flour milling industry and encourage imports of wheat instead of flour. Accordingly, quantitative restrictions were imposed early in 1956 limiting imports to specified quotas of hard spring wheat and hard spring wheat flour. The flour has to be first patent, with a minimum of 13.6 percent protein and a maximum of 47 percent ash and 14 percent moisture. Permissible imports, determined on the basis of quantities needed to offset deficits in local flour production, are chargeable to Guatemala's quota under the International Wheat Agreement.

In addition, the 1956 regulations provided for tie-in purchases whereby importers had to purchase specified quantities (at first 1 for 2 and subsequently 2 for 1) of domestically milled flour for each unit of flour imported. Such tie-in purchases were dropped early this year when the duty on imported flour was increased to 0.06 cents per kilo (2.2 lbs.) plus 10 percent ad valorem. Previously the duty was 0.03 cents per kilo.

COFFEE STOCKS HIGH IN PARANAGUA, BRAZIL

On October 15, 1959, there were reportedly 6.77 million bags of coffee stored in the port of Paranagua, Brazil. Of these, 1.7 million bags were from crops prior to 1959-60. The holdings of IBC (Brazilian Coffee Institute) were said to account for 2.8 million bags.

Receipts of coffee into Paranagua during September and October were at a rate of about 1½ million bags per month. Total storage capacity is estimated at 7 million bags; therefore other normal export activity is being slowed by the lack of handling facilities.

INDIA ENCOURAGING FACTORY SUGAR PRODUCTION

Effective October 25, 1959, the Government of India raised the statutory fixed price for sugarcane delivered to factories or shipping railhead centers by about 13 percent. It also announced a rebate to sugar mills of 50 percent of the basic excise duty on all sugar produced during the crushing year 1959-60 (November-October) in excess of their average production of the preceding 2 seasons.

To compensate factories for the increased price for cane, the government also raised the controlled exfactory price for sugar produced by vacuum-pan factories in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar, and Punjab by about 5 percent.

The increase in cane prices is intended to encourage delivery of cane to the vacuum-pan factories rather than to the small local khandsari and gur establishments. In the current sugar year, consumption of factory sugar has outstripped production of this type, and this has contributed to the unusual rise in prices.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS DOWN IN SEPTEMBER

Rice exports from the United States in September, at 907,000 cwt. (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice, were down sharply from the 2,060,000 cwt. in August, and were the smallest in 5 months. Rice exports in September a year earlier were 1,486,000 cwt.

Shipments to Cuba and Indonesia were 29 and 27 percent, respectively, of the total. Other principal destinations were Liberia and Belgium-Luxembourg.

August-September exports of 2,967,000 cwt. were 357,000 cwt. more than in the same months of 1958. The increase was mainly in amounts sent to Egypt, Liberia, and French West Africa. Exports to Asia were up moderately, but those to Western Hemisphere and European countries declined.

RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries,
September 1959, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August-July		August-September		September	
	1957-58	1958-59	1958	1959 2/	1958	1959 2/
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	293	267	29	28	21	12
Bahamas	11	30	1	11	3/	5
Cuba	4,246	4,113	680	569	441	260
Guatemala	68	24	0	7	0	3
Honduras	30	20	11	3	4	0
Netherlands Antilles	54	63	10	10	6	7
Nicaragua	5	56	23	0	0	0
West Indies Federation	88	4	0	0	0	0
Chile	3/	23	3/	30	3/	22
Peru	980	5	2	3/	0	3/
Venezuela	2	67	0	3	0	3
Other countries	118	163	5	4/ 55	1	31
Total	5,895	4,835	761	716	473	343
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg	76	315	51	127	28	74
West Germany	30	1,116	258	39	154	14
Greece	23	48	6	5	1	3
Netherlands	14	350	43	55	27	32
Sweden	12	34	11	14	7	13
Switzerland	32	26	14	1	3	1
United Kingdom	34	444	61	63	41	28
Other countries	6	39	10	11	9	8
Total	227	2,372	454	315	270	173
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ceylon	331	1,078	222	275	222	0
Indonesia	753	116	89	845	0	244
Korea, Republic of	242	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	3,453	1,169	0	94	0	0
Philippines	554	1,140	758	0	273	0
Saudi Arabia	151	114	21	10	20	6
Other Arabian States	126	189	24	10	18	8
Turkey	0	115	0	0	0	0
Other countries	14	332	14	13	12	14
Total	5,624	4,253	1,128	1,247	545	272
Total Oceania	52	50	14	8	8	8
Egypt	0	489	0	447	0	0
French West Africa	0	526	1	33	1	11
Liberia	270	377	81	155	26	79
Other Africa	23	175	21	29	16	16
Destination not specified	17	22	3	2	1	2
Total exports (Census)	12,108	13,099	2,463	2,952	1,340	904
Ryukyu Islands 5/.....	145	0	0	0	0	0
Section 416 donations	683	641	147	15	146	3
World total	12,936	13,740	2,610	2,967	1,486	907

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt.

4/ Includes 39,000 cwt. to El Salvador. 5/ Programed by ICA and shipped by the Army.

CUBAN BEEF GOES TO VENEZUELA

The Cuban Ministry of Commerce has approved a trial shipment of 450 beef carcasses to Venezuela. If this shipment proves satisfactory, a somewhat larger shipment will follow.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF SHIPMENTS

TO U. S. IN OCTOBER

The ship Mariposa left Australia on October 16 with 219,520 pounds of beef for Los Angeles and 566,720 pounds for San Francisco.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO

U. S. IN NOVEMBER

Five ships are scheduled to sail with meat cargoes for U. S. ports in November as follows (class of meat unknown):

Ship	Sailing Date	Destination	Pounds
Sussex.....	November 19	East Coast	8,288,000
Whakatane.....	" 30	" "	672,000
Monterey.....	" 10	West Coast	336,000
Argentinean Reefer.....	" 12	" "	448,000
Oronsay.....	" 14	" "	224,000

NEW ZEALAND EXPORT BEEF

PRODUCTION DOWN

Production of beef (product weight basis) in New Zealand export packing plants dropped to 211 million pounds during the year ending September 30, 1959 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, Dec. 15, 1958). This was 14 percent below the previous 12-month period. The United States is the major outlet for New Zealand beef exports.

Production of mutton and lamb increased sharply to 725 million pounds, 18 percent above the same period a year earlier. Although lamb production accounted for the greatest actual increase, boneless mutton output--which was up 392 percent--showed the largest relative gain.

Heavy domestic lamb production in the United Kingdom--New Zealand's principal lamb market--has depressed prices there and caused concern in New Zealand. New Zealand exporters may be expected to turn to third countries--principally the United States--to market their lamb and mutton.

As a result of the low prices received for lamb exports, the New Zealand Export Prices Committee declared a deficiency payment of 2.25d (2.63¢) per pound on all lambs killed for export during October. These deficiency payments are declared if in any week the f.o.b. value of meat falls below minimum guaranteed levels. The deficiency payment is equal to the difference between the two values.

MEAT: New Zealand, production for export, (product weight)
year ending September 30, 1955-59

Classification	Year ending September 30				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Beef and veal:					
Veal, bone in.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Beef, bone in.....	2,336	3,544	6,832	3,069	4,328
Beef, bone in.....	133,455	156,997	154,737	87,260	74,075
Beef and veal, boneless:	74,099	95,131	110,730	154,461	132,701
: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Total.....	209,890	255,672	272,299	244,790	211,104
Mutton and lamb:					
Lamb, bone in.....	449,512	453,958	445,583	499,484	542,846
Mutton, bone in.....	143,718	141,346	119,181	108,228	168,141
Mutton, boneless.....	4,731	5,051	4,075	2,865	14,099
: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Total.....	597,961	600,355	568,839	610,577	725,086
Pork.....	17,613	19,092	13,456	7,094	14,491
: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Total red meat...	825,464	875,119	854,594	862,461	950,681
Variety meats.....	36,404	38,221	41,108	37,757	43,055
: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Total meat and meat products.....	861,868	913,340	895,702	900,218	993,736

WEST GERMAN LARD IMPORTS UP;

U. S. SHARE RISES

West German lard imports during January-August 1959 were 34.6 million pounds, compared with 32.2 million a year earlier. Imports from the United States, at 16.4 million pounds, were more than 3 times the level of a year ago. Shipments from Belgium and France were also higher, but those from the Netherlands and Poland fell sharply.

Increased supplies and lower prices have made U. S. lard more competitive with European lard. U. S. trademark lard sells for about 14.9 cents per pound wholesale on the Hamburg market while European lard in boxes sells for 14.4 cents. Lard prices in West Germany have moved upward somewhat as European lard is in short supply.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORTS EXPECTED TO DROP

Australian meat exports, principally beef, are expected to show a sharp drop for the September-October 1959 period. (Boneless beef accounted for about 75 percent of total meat exports to the United States in the first half of 1959.)

The main factors involved in the expected export drop are a reduction in cattle slaughter following the heavy slaughter of the past year, high domestic meat prices, and declining meat prices in the important U. S. market.

Vast areas of Australian ranges are now in drought-stricken condition as summer is arriving. Some cattle have reportedly died of thirst already. Principal areas affected are Southwest Queensland, South, Central, and West Australia.

In Queensland, which accounts for about one-third of Australian beef slaughter and production, many meat works have closed or are working with considerably reduced staffs. Early in November it appeared likely that all Queensland export packers would cease operations by the middle of the month.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS RUNNING SLIGHTLY BELOW LAST YEAR

Canadian wheat and flour exports during the first quarter (July-September) of 1959-60 were 69.7 million bushels, less than 1 percent below those in the first quarter a year earlier. Wheat exports were 60.4 million bushels and flour exports were 9.3 million bushels, compared with 62.1 and 8.1 million, respectively, last season.

Substantial gains in wheat exports to Asia, the Western Hemisphere, and Africa were more than offset by reductions in exports to Europe. Larger shipments went to India, Japan, Colombia, Peru, the Philippines, and Venezuela. The Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Colombia were among countries taking Canadian wheat this season; they took none in the first quarter of 1958-59.

Most European countries took less wheat from Canada during July-September 1959 than during the same period a year earlier. The most substantial reduction was in exports to the United Kingdom--21.3 million bushels, compared with 25.1 million in July-September 1958.

The gain in flour exports was largely due to increased shipments to Ceylon, Japan, and the Philippines. Shipments to Venezuela and the United Kingdom were smaller.

Present indications are that total wheat and flour exports during the first quarter (August-October) of the 1959-60 Canadian marketing year may be somewhat larger than the 73 million bushels exported in August-October in 1958.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-September 1958 and July-September 1959

Destination	July-September 1958			July-September 1959		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	488	366	854	317	353	670
British West Indies:	4	1,196	1,200	1	1,178	1,179
Central America ...:	52	374	426	54	469	523
Colombia	--	36	36	808	1	809
Cuba	--	111	111	--	114	114
Peru	598	8	606	998	2	1,000
Venezuela	571	415	986	756	1	757
Others	205	435	640	324	332	656
Total	1,918	2,941	4,859	3,258	2,450	5,708
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg :	3,875	139	4,014	2,645	--	2,645
Germany, West	4,455	--	4,455	4,437	--	4,437
Netherlands	5,776	4	5,780	2,788	2	2,790
Norway	1,098	--	1,098	1,026	1	1,027
Switzerland	3,090	--	3,090	2,175	--	2,175
United Kingdom	25,085	3,447	28,532	21,315	3,295	24,610
Others	1,797	34	1,831	1,711	36	1,747
Total	45,176	3,624	48,800	36,097	3,334	39,431
Asia:						
Ceylon	--	326	326	--	772	772
China, Mainland ...:	1,643	--	1,643	--	--	--
India	1,221	--	1,221	3,334	--	3,334
Japan	10,535	23	10,558	11,474	324	11,798
Pakistan	--	--	--	982	--	982
Philippines	1	288	289	541	753	1,294
Others	964	393	1,357	2,150	715	2,865
Total	14,364	1,030	15,394	18,481	2,564	21,045
Africa:						
Union of So. Africa:	--	--	--	2,013	--	2,013
Others	90	532	622	61	953	1,014
Total	90	532	622	2,074	953	3,027
Oceania	--	2	2	--	4	4
Unspecified 2/	505	--	505	532	--	532
World total	62,053	8,129	70,182	60,442	9,305	69,747

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Includes seed wheat.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

FRENCH TIGHTEN CONTROLS ON BUTTER PRICES

A shortage of fluid milk has prompted the French Government to impose stricter controls on domestic butter prices. This action was taken after it was found that large quantities of milk normally available to fluid markets were being used to make butter and cheese, which in turn was being marketed at prices out-of-line with the price ceilings for fluid milk in Paris and other cities.

Unpasteurized domestic butter will now have a ceiling price of about 84 cents per pound on the Paris retail market. It is reported that the present levy on imported butter will be reduced to permit its sale at a new Paris retail ceiling price of about 75 cents per pound. The government has not been able to secure enough imports of butter to combat the domestic price rise.

Ceiling prices have also been set of cheese, which has had no price controls since last spring.

On October 21, the government removed the import duty on fresh milk for the remainder of 1959, and also permitted imports of nonfat dry milk for feed manufacturers.

ITALIAN BREWERS USING MORE HOPS

Italian breweries are expected to use more hops in 1959-60 than the 375 metric tons (823,000 pounds) consumed in 1958-59. Consumption amounted to 360 tons in 1957-58 and 340 tons in 1956-57. All requirements are imported, mostly from West Germany.

Italians do not drink much beer. Consumption depends largely upon summer temperatures and tourist numbers. Italian breweries are now urging greater consumption. Despite the cool 1959 summer, 1959 consumption is estimated at 2.0 million hectoliters, compared with 1.9 million in 1958 (1 hectoliter equals 26.42 gallons).

Prices for hops in bond at the Italian border in 1958-59 ranged from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per kilo (2.2 pounds). Hops delivered to breweries average about 6 percent higher. Prices are expected to be lower this year. In the same year, imported malt averaged \$135.00 per metric ton at the border and \$170.00 at the brewery. Prices for imported barley cleared through customs ranged from \$80.00 to \$85.00 per ton.

Consumption of malt by breweries in calendar 1958 totaled 28,000 tons, of which 19,000 tons were produced locally. About 30,000 tons of barley and 9,000 tons of rice were used for beer production in 1958.

HOPS AND MALT: Italian imports in 1957 and 1958 and first 7 months of 1959

Origin	1957		1958		January-July 1959	
	Hops	Malt	Hops	Malt	Hops	Malt
	Metric tons	Metric tons				
Austria.....	--	2,811	--	2,691	--	1,886
Czechoslovakia.....	27	4,925	--	5,800	--	4,656
France.....	--	814	--	--	--	--
West Germany.....	211	1,693	287	2,250	273	2,275
United Kingdom.....	--	1,163	--	1,701	--	1,685
Hungary.....	--	--	--	--	--	1,350
Others.....	12	914	49	2,307	34	1,874
Total.....	250	12,320	336	14,749	307	13,726

YUGOSLAVIA HAS LARGE
HOPS EXPORTABLE SURPLUS

U.S. hops producers and exporters can expect greatly increased competition from Yugoslav hops in world markets in 1959-60. Revised estimates now place Yugoslavia's 1959 crop at a record 4,470 metric tons (9.9 million pounds), about 47 percent larger than a year ago. This will give Yugoslavia an exportable surplus of 4,120 tons (2.9 million pounds), 61 percent more than exports in 1958-59.

The increase is attributed to increased plantings. Area now in hops is estimated at 2,800 hectares in Slovenia and 1,500 hectares in the Vojvodina (1 hectare = 2.471 acres). Planted area has reached the 1961 goal in the Vojvodina. The goal for Slovenia was 4,500 hectares.

HOPS: Yugoslav supply and distribution, 1957-58 through 1959-60

Item	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60 1/	
	Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons	
September 1 stocks 2/.....		8		--		--
Imports.....	--			--		--
Production.....		2,650		3,050		4,470
Total supply.....		2,658		3,050		4,470
Brewery consumption 3/.....		279		492		350
Exports.....		2,379		2,558		4,120
August 31, stocks 2/.....	--		--			--
Total distribution.....		2,658		3,050		4,470

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes stocks in breweries. 3/ Includes brewery stocks.

(Continued)

Production is not likely to be expanded further if the current low level of world market prices continues. Average export prices for Vojvodina hops in September this year were reported at \$50.00 per 50 kilos (110.23 pounds) f.o.b. Yugoslav border, compared with \$122.00 last year.

HOPS: Yugoslav exports, 1958-57 through 1958-59

Destination	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
United States.....	704	551	683
Austria.....	80	192	42
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	191	217	111
Germany, West.....	267	329	60
France.....	68	78	163
Netherlands.....	275	222	140
Switzerland.....	243	332	558
United Kingdom.....	252	249	186
Scandinavian countries.....	25	70	27
Other Europe 1/	--	--	155
Brazil.....	61	50	11
Argentina.....	--	--	330
North Africa 2/.....	39	44	45
Other Africa 3/.....	40	47	31
Unspecified.....	--	--	16
Total.....	2,245	2,381	2,558

1/ Mainly Bulgaria and East Germany. 2/ Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.
3/ French West Africa, Egypt, French Equatorial Africa, and British West Africa.

U. S. EXPORTS OF MEAT
AND MEAT PRODUCTS UP

U. S. exports of meat and meat products rose sharply during the quarter ended September 30, 1959, to almost 54 million pounds--34 percent above the same quarter in 1958.

The largest increase was in pork exports, which rose to over 19 million pounds, 67 percent above the same period a year earlier. Exports of all other kinds of meat and meat products except horsemeat also rose. This upward trend is expected to continue into 1960.

Meat and meat products: United States exports, by quarters July 1958-September 1959
(product weight)

Commodity	1958		1959		
	July-Sept.		Jan.-March	April-June	July-Sept.
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Beef and veal:					
Fresh, chilled or frozen.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canned.....	1,242	2,323	1,953	1,622	2,043
Pickled or cured.....	311	462	575	554	584
Total beef and veal.....	3,883	5,023	2,711	3,905	4,220
Pork:					
Fresh or frozen.....	5,436	7,808	5,239	6,081	6,847
Hams or shoulders, cured or cooked.....	1,394	2,607	2,280	1,772	4,551
Bacon 1/.....	3,826	6,017	3,948	5,109	5,114
Other pork, pickled, salted or otherwise cured.....	3,399	2,618	6,131	3,874	4,809
Hams and shoulders, canned.....	172	385	181	178	184
Other pork, canned.....	954	852	1,037	1,214	1,393
Total pork.....	11,475	15,755	17,299	14,942	19,159
Lamb and mutton (except canned).....	125	140	174	294	182
Sausage, bologna, and frankfurters:					
Except canned.....	562	471	603	516	566
Canned.....	306	385	321	323	302
Total sausage.....	868	856	924	839	868
Other meat and meat products					
Canned.....	1,391	1,351	1,122	984	1,383
Baby food, canned.....	457	553	208	739	521
Total red meat exports.....	19,752	26,463	24,966	23,879	28,960
Horse meat (all kinds).....	712	638	243	357	490
Variety meats (except canned):					
Beef and pork livers.....	10,506	12,885	13,072	9,806	13,094
Beef tongues.....	5,923	5,878	5,179	5,085	6,651
Other variety meats.....	3,374	3,831	3,998	4,019	4,796
Total variety meats.....	19,803	22,458	22,249	18,910	24,541
Total red meat and meat products.....	40,267	49,695	47,215	43,146	53,991

1/ Includes Wiltshire and Cumberland sides.

Source: Bureau of Census.

DENMARK'S 1959-60 HOPS
REQUIREMENTS REDUCED

Denmark's hops import needs in 1959-60 (September-August) are estimated at 456 metric tons (1 million pounds), compared with 503 tons (1.1 million pounds) imported in 1958-59. The reduction is attributed to a 30-percent increase in September 1 carryin stocks compared with a year earlier.

Brewery consumption in 1959-60 is expected to total 450 tons; it was 438 tons last year. All requirements are imported, mainly from West Germany, the United States, and Belgium. Import prices this season are expected to be lower than last season, when they averaged 15.37 kroner (\$2.23) per kilo (2.2 pounds).

HOPS: Denmark's supply and distribution, 1957-58 through 1959-60

Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
September 1 stocks.....	240	180	234
Production.....	---	---	---
Imports.....	386	503	456
Total supply.....	626	683	690
Exports.....	---	2/ 11	---
Brewery consumption.....	446	438	450
August 31 stocks.....	180	234	240
Total distribution.....	626	683	690

1/ Estimated. 2/ Reexports to Sweden.

HOPS: Denmark's imports, by quantity and value 1/,
1956-57 through 1958-59, year beginning Sept. 1

Origin	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric tons	kroner	Metric tons	kroner	Metric tons	kroner
United States..	92	763	141	1,863	133	1,440
West Germany...	158	2,921	90	2,760	258	4,443
Yugoslavia.....	52	859	70	1,938	17	290
Belgium.....	8	132	39	832	72	1,257
United Kingdom:	13	197	20	328	20	272
Czechoslovakia:	29	556	2	82	1	20
Others.....	37	546	24	95	2	10
Total.....	389	5,974	386	7,898	503	7,732

1/ One metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds. The current exchange value of the Danish krone is 6.9 to U.S. \$1.

GREEK GOVERNMENT TO BUY
MORE SULTANAS

In an attempt to compete against Turkey's reduced raisin export prices resulting partial devaluation of its currency, the Greek Government has taken the following steps to strengthen the market and bolster exports:

- (1) Decided to purchase from growers an additional 11,000 short tons of sultanas at a "security" price equivalent to \$197 per short ton for No. 4 grade. The original offer to purchase 11,000 tons at \$212 per ton has been completely taken up by growers. This is the first season since inauguration of the support program that growers have found it advantageous to fully utilize the government's purchase offer. The government limits purchases to 1,100 pounds per grower, which is only a fraction of the average grower's marketings.
- (2) Increased the percentage of advance financing granted to exporters of dried currants and sultanas from the previous rate of 50 percent to 100 percent.

Greek exports of currants and sultanas this season have been lagging behind a year ago.

EGYPT'S PEANUT OUTPUT IN 1959
CONTINUES UPTREND

Egyptian peanut acreage and production continued to expand in 1959, but the increase was slight because of the lack of available land. The larger acreages each year are mainly the sandier soils in reclamation projects.

PEANUTS: Egypt, acreage and production, annual 1957-59

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Short tons
1957.....	37,345	34,440
1958.....	39,225	36,189
1959 1/.....	41,000	37,800

1/ Unofficial estimate.

There is considerable incentive for Egyptian peanut growers to increase production. Local demand is good because of continued short supplies of cooking oils, and Europe is a ready export market for Egyptian peanuts.

In 1958, Egypt exported 3,150 short tons of shelled and 7,740 tons of unshelled peanuts, mostly to Europe. Exports in the first half of 1959 were 1,585 tons of shelled and 7,049 tons of unshelled.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA GROWING
AND EXPORTING FEWER PEANUTS

French Equatorial African peanut exports will probably continue to decline from the 1957 peak. In the Niari Valley--one of the major producing regions--European peanut producers are slowly shifting to livestock because of declining yields and expensive operating costs. The soils in the area are deteriorating rapidly because of torrential rains. Also, the soils are lacking in humus and are extremely acid, and it is costly to correct this condition.

New mining developments and railroad construction in the area will provide ample employment for natives and result in greater purchasing power. Thus, domestic peanut consumption will rise and quantities available for export will diminish.

PEANUTS: French Equatorial Africa, exports by kind, annual
1955-58, January-May 1958 and 1959 1/

Kind	1955	1956	1957	1958	January-May	
	1958	1959				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Shelled.....	4,325	5,531	8,684	6,627	2,615	2,137
Unshelled.....	826	4,793	4,115	2,911	743	61
Total.....	5,151	10,324	12,799	9,538	3,358	2,198

1/ Practically all exports are to France.

Compiled from official sources.

Production in 1960 is expected to be about 180,000 short tons (unshelled), against 193,000 tons in 1959 and 210,000 in 1958.

U. S. IMPORTS LESS COTTON
LINTERS THIS SEASON

U. S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, were 29,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first two months (August-September) of the 1959-60 season--down 15 percent from 34,000 bales a year earlier. Linters imports in September 1959 were 16,000 bales, compared with 13,000 bales in August, and 23,000 bales in September 1958.

Principal sources during August-September 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 21,000 bales (26,000); U.S.S.R. 4,000 (2,000); Guatemala 2,000 (198); and El Salvador 2,000 (4,000).

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS
LOWER IN SEPTEMBER

U. S. imports of cotton for consumption were equivalent to 24,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in September 1959. Imports amounted to 98,000 bales in August, and 20,000 bales in September 1958.

Most of the September imports this year were Mexican upland-type cotton stapling under 1-1/8 inches. The annual quota of 8,883,259 pounds (about 18,500 bales) for Mexico under the upland-type quota was filled on September 21, the opening day of the 1959-60 quota year.

Imports during the first 2 months (August-September) of this season totaled 122,000 bales, against 108,000 bales a year earlier. About 95,000 bales of the August-September imports entered under the 1959-60 global quota for long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches or more), which was fully subscribed on the opening day of the 1959-60 long-staple quota year, beginning August 1, 1959. Imports also included small quantities of short, harsh Asiatic-type cotton from India and Pakistan, not subject to quota restrictions.

COTTON: U. S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957 and 1958, August-September 1958 and 1959

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						August-September	
	Average		1957	1958	1958			
	1935-39	1950-54			1958	1959		
	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Aden.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	
Brazil.....	3	1	1	1	1	1/	1	
China, Mainland 2/	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Arab Rep. (Egypt).....	63	83	30	58	58	66		
India.....	3/	67	29	8	7	1	1	
Mexico.....	23	15	74	33	22	38		
Pakistan.....	3/	8	13	9	1	1/		
Peru.....	1	13	14	26	24	15		
Sudan.....	4/	2	1/	1	1	1		
U.S.S.R.....	2	1	0	1	0	0		
Other countries...	1	1/	1	0	0	1/		
	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Total 5/.....	185	152	141	137	108	122		

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year.

SUDAN EXPECTS RECORD COTTON CROP THIS SEASON

Preliminary estimates place the current season's (1959-60) cotton crop in Sudan at a record 625,000 bales (500 pounds gross) from 945,000 acres. If estimates materialize, this crop will be up 9 percent from last year's crop of 573,000 bales, and slightly above the previous record of 617,000 bales produced in 1956-57.

Most of the increase is from irrigated area brought into cultivation this season in the second phase of the Managil Extension. In the past 5 seasons (1954-58) Sudanese cotton production has averaged 452,000 bales from an average of 732,000 acres. Over 90 percent of the cotton grown in Sudan is extra-long staple Sakel and Lambert varieties grown under irrigation, and the remainder is American upland-type cotton which is mostly raingrown. The area planted to cotton in 1958-59 was 887,000 acres, compared with 728,000 acres in 1957-58.

Exports of 671,000 bales of cotton from Sudan during 1958-59 were 72 percent above the 391,000 bales exported in 1957-58. Action by the Gezira Board on January 29, 1959, which discontinued minimum reserve prices, was successful in moving larger quantities of Sudanese cotton; exports increased substantially to all major importers.

Principal destinations of the 1958-59 exports, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: United Kingdom 232,000 bales (155,000); India 103,000 (68,000); West Germany 73,000 (42,000); France 59,000 (41,000); Italy 50,000 (17,000); Communist China 20,000 (10,000); Netherlands 18,000 (2,000); Russia 17,000 (0); Japan 15,000 (11,000); Belgium 14,000 (5,000); Ethiopia 12,000 (10,000); Czechoslovakia 10,000 (6,000); and Hungary 10,000 (3,000).

Cotton consumption during 1958-59 was equal to the 4,000 bales used in 1957-58. Stocks on July 31, 1959 were estimated at 205,000 bales--down 34 percent from opening stocks of 309,000 bales a year earlier.

DENMARK'S COTTON CONSUMPTION STEADY IN 1958-59; IMPORTS DROP

Danish consumption of cotton, at 38,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during 1958-59 (August-July), equaled that a year earlier, reflecting the recovery during the second half of 1958-59 from the general textile recession.

The outlook for the textile industry during the 1959-60 season is good. Increases in consumption in recent months are likely to continue, since consumer incomes in Denmark are rising, mill orders for cotton goods are increasing, and raw cotton prices are relatively stable at lower levels.

Danish imports of cotton this season, particularly from the United States, should be up considerably in view of the low level of stocks and the expected increase in consumption. About 33,000 bales were imported in 1958-59, 20 percent less than the 41,000 bales imported a year earlier. As in many other consuming countries, Danish mill owners shifted much of their 1958-59 raw cotton purchasing away from the United States to lower-priced growths from other countries. The U. S. share of the Danish market declined to 11,000 bales or 33 percent of the 1958-59 total, compared with 30,000 bales or 73 percent of the 1957-58 total.

Quantities imported from non-U. S. sources in 1958-59, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: Peru 11,000 bales (10,000); Nigeria 4,000 (0); Sudan 2,000 (0); and Egypt 1,000 (193). Cotton stocks on July 31, 1959, were estimated at 8,000 bales, compared with 13,000 bales a year earlier.

BELGIAN CONGO'S COTTON PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS UP IN 1958-59

The 1958-59 (August-July) cotton crop in the Belgian Congo, including Ruanda-Urundi, was 225,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This was 10 percent above 1957-58 production of 205,000 bales.

The 1959-60 crop is expected to be only slightly larger than that in 1958-59, with little change in acreage from last season's area of 855,000. Cotton acreage in the Belgian Congo is shifting from northern to southern areas, where there have been improvements in varieties, cultural practices, and the marketing system. In Ruanda-Urundi, where coffee, tea, and pyrethrum compete strongly with cotton, there is little likelihood of cotton expansion in the foreseeable future.

Preliminary statistics show cotton exports of 171,000 bales in 1958-59, up 13 percent from exports of 151,000 bales in 1957-58. Most cotton exports from the Congo go to Belgium, although in some seasons small amounts are exported to other markets.

Annual cotton consumption by Congo mills is approximately 45,000 bales; most of this is locally grown, but a few hundred bales are imported from the Union of South Africa and Angola. Stocks on August 1, 1959, were estimated at 123,000 bales; they were 114,000 a year earlier.

All cotton grown in Belgian Congo is sold unginned by the producer. There are 112 gins controlled by 10 companies, with one company ginning 85 percent of production. Producer prices are established and supported by the government, with little change from year to year in most areas. Generally, prices for the 1958-59 crop were equivalent to about 6 cents a pound for first-quality seed cotton, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents for second quality (roughly $17\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 cents respectively, lint basis). However, prices have been fixed somewhat higher in areas near the Uganda border to prevent cotton from being sold in Uganda, and in the high-yielding areas of Urundi to encourage cotton expansion.

**SWEDEN'S WINTER RAPESEED
ACREAGE REDUCED**

Swedish winter rapeseed production in 1960 is expected to be substantially below average because of the recent extended dry weather. The drought reduced fall seedings and prevented germination in some areas, and the risk of winter destruction is above average in other regions. Rapeseed production in 1959 was 153,400 short tons, and the 1955-59 average is 132,000 short tons.

**LARGER PEANUT AND SESAME
CROPS EXPECTED IN BURMA**

The Burmese peanut expansion plan of the Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation is expected to achieve its target of 1.1 million acres in 1959-60, in view of the government priority given to raising agricultural output. Production is expected to increase about 13 percent from 1958-59.

The peanut crop is likely to yield 56,000 short tons of oil, against a minimum of 60,000 tons needed for domestic consumption. Thus, imports of peanut oil during 1959-60 (October-September) are forecast at 5,600 tons. However, coconut oil from Malaya and Ceylon may be substituted for part of this quantity. Peanut oil imports in 1958-59 totaled 11,000 tons.

Sesame production in 1959-60 is expected to be up about 7 percent from 1958-59. The entire production of oil, forecast at 20,000 tons, will be used in Burma. No sesame seed or oil is imported.

**PEANUTS (UNSHELLED) AND SESAME SEED: Burmese acreage and
production, 1957-58 to 1959-60**

Year	Peanuts		Sesame seed	
	acres	short tons	acres	short tons
1957-58.....	881	259	1,420	39
1958-59.....	1,004	318	1,410	58
1959-60 2/.....	1,124	358	1,430	62

1/ Sown. 2/ Unofficial estimates.

Burma produces from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of cottonseed oil annually, all of which is used industrially mainly in soap. Domestic production of coconut oil does not exceed 700 tons. About 10,000 tons of coconut oil are imported annually, principally from Malaya and Singapore. A recent Burmese trade mission to Ceylon negotiated for the purchase of 8,000 long tons (8,960 short tons) of coconut oil from that country in 1960.

Burma is not an exporter of oilseeds or vegetable oils but does export significant quantities of oilcakes. Oilcake exports in 1959 are expected to exceed 112,000 short tons, compared with 124,000 tons in 1958 and 77,000 tons in 1957. Of the 77,000 tons exported in the first 8 months of 1959, 57,000 tons were peanut cake and the remainder sesame, rice bran, cotton-seed, and copra cakes.

NEW MOROCCAN MONETARY UNIT

The basic monetary unit of Morocco is to be known as the dirham, not the derham, as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, November 9.

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